

...y imagination, was actively employed; death, the most horrible death, awaited him; his limbs would in all probability be torn from his body, and he be devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was almost extinguished—another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a cloud—a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife! who, in a scarce audible voice, exclaimed, "My husband!—my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that, after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits, and drank freely; an altercation soon took place—one of them received a mortal stab, and fell; his blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment.

She was immediately taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse, with a saddle and bridle, rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle ground, she, with some other persons that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and, if on the field and living, to save them, if possible, from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him.

The party of Col. Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant, and their home.

Miscellaneous.

LUKE MANNING.

We copy the following brief memoir of this notorious murderer from the Alabama Mercury. He was a native of this District, we believe, and some of the crimes narrated in the following memoir are familiar to many of our citizens. He was executed for his last crime at Barbourville Wilcox County, Alabama.—Ed. Columbia Times.

Luke Manning was a native of South Carolina, and his parents are said to have been very respectable and in affluent circumstances. At the age of 17 or 18 he was, by an unfortunate fatality, permitted to select for his associates, during a period of seven or eight years, a parcel of youths of about the same age, whose reckless, dissipated and riotous conduct, rendered them the terror and abhorrence of the neighborhood they infested.

One of the facts he performed during this period, was (for his amusement only,) to seize an old man by the loose skin of his throat, drawing the same from the flesh and inserting his knife close to the wind-pipe and slitting the skin, leaving a large gash, or to use the peculiar slang of such men, "dew-lapped the man."

At, or about this time, (aged 25) he came into possession of his estate, worth about \$8000, (equivalent to about \$30,000 at the present day.) He kept bachelor's hall, for he never married, and a gang of his cronies always about him, while at the same time, he attempted the management of his estate. He had not as yet reached that degree of depravity which could enable him to perpetrate the destruction of a fellow being, but to gratify his thirst for blood, he calculated with cool precision, how much of the murderous knife that he constantly carried about him, he might venture to use, without incurring the ultimate penalty of the law. He mechanically broke a gap in the edge of his knife, within an inch of the point, sufficiently large to insert his thumb, and thus provided against wounding his own fingers and any great liability of taking life, he would indiscriminately attack without the smallest justifiable provocation, and cut, lacerate and mark whoever had the misfortune to fall in his way, without superior means of defence. In this manner he left monuments of his cruel and seemingly uncontrollable propensity wherever he went for a period of five years.

During this period at a country frolic, he amused himself by imperceptibly cutting a lady's dress, and so completely did he disengage and tatter it that when she arose from her chair the shreds fell from her body and left her exposed to the gaze of the crowd. For this exploit he was prosecuted and mulcted in the sum of \$5000 damages.

During the same period, he, with five of his associates, stripped a man and washed his body, first with whiskey and then with spirits of turpentine, and then set fire to his surface. The physician that attended upon this man, states that the skin of his entire body was so burnt as to be disorganized except a spot about the arms as large as a dollar. He entered a prosecution against them, but they prevented it from going into court by paying him \$1000 each as a compromise.

At the age of thirty-two, when at a shooting match, upon a very slight occasion, he shot a man with his rifle. For this offence he was tried, condemned and sentenced to be hung: through the influence of his family, the Governor pardoned him.

About three months after this transaction he again commenced cutting and marking, which he continued for about the same length of time. He now attempted to kill a man with his knife, but struck

the mastoid process, and laid the flesh open to the bone from that point to the extremity of the chin. For this offence he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and to pay \$1000 damages.

As soon as released, he again commenced this reckless course, which he pursued till he was thirty-eight, at which time he killed another man. This was visited with a conviction for man-slaughter. The penalty consisted of a fine of \$1000 and 12 months imprisonment.

About forty he again committed murder for which he was once more tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. Among those present at the court-house, was a brother of the prisoner, who, upon hearing the sentence, fainted—he was removed home and the following morning he was a corpse. This circumstance—the respectability of his family, and the influence of a very respectable gentleman who was connected with the family by marriage, once more obtained his pardon from the Governor, on the condition of his leaving the State; for it was thought that this last act of mercy and a separation from his vicious associates, would tend to reform him. Alas! how vain the hope—how poorly was his character understood. This very man whose influence and exertions had rescued him from an ignominious, (if not an untimely) death, was the first to feel that he was incorrigible and beyond reform. After taking him from prison to his own house, before the morning sun rose, the deadly rifle was in Manning's hand and aimed at his friend, relation and host, but who, by seizing the rifle, prevented him from adding another foul murder to the catalogue of his crimes.

He was, however, removed to this State and up to the time of his last criminal act, a period of about three years he seemed gloomy and melancholy, with only occasional, but minor violations of the peace of society. Such a state of quiet and obscurity, did not suit him; and he rode to a gentleman's plantation, called the Overseer to the fence and shot him without the smallest provocation. For this offence he was executed.

The Judge had his melancholy duty embittered by being compelled to pronounce sentence of death on a man, who in boyhood had been his school mate and companion, and therefore could not avoid alluding to the past, and closed with the expression of a sincere hope, that the prisoner would improve the short space of time allotted to him before his execution to fit himself for eternity. Manning, after leaving the court house and while on his way to prison, uttered the most revolting maledictions against the Judge, saying it was none of his concern whether he went to Heaven or Hell. His final act was to snatch at a stick while pinioned, to strike one of the bystanders. He met his death with recklessness, and his expiring breath was fraught with execrations against the whole human race.

Manning's name is to be found upon the criminal docket of his native State, for a period of twenty years. (What a commentary upon the legal provisions of our country for the personal safety of its citizens!!!) He is said to have manifested considerable address in endeavoring to influence some gentlemen in this State, who knew his family, to petition the Governor for a pardon. In his last trial he would not obsequiously bow to his counsel, when they urged upon him the necessity of knowing all the facts; he put them off by remarking that it was enough for them to know, that the Overseer (for the murder of whom he was charged,) was very unpopular with the slaves of the plantation, thus intimating that the slaves murdered him.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Considerable excitement prevailed in this city during last Sunday afternoon, in consequence of the arrest of a person who was staying at one of our principle hotels, and whose manners and appearance seemed to be those of a gentleman. This person, whose name is N. G. Noble, was apprehended by police officer Burr, under the charge of passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States. On the examination of the prisoner before Justice Coote, it was proved that he had passed three \$10 counterfeit notes to a certain person, who testified against him. The prisoner, however, denied that he knew that the notes were counterfeit, and said he had received them from another person.

The three counterfeit notes, which were proved to have been uttered by the prisoner, were signed N. Biddle, President, and S. Jaudon, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and were dated the 7th of September, 1829, and March 8 and 14, 1836. On searching the room which the prisoner had occupied, a parcel of 121 \$10 notes of the Bank of the United States, (some filled in and others blank,) was found hid under the carpet. The prisoner, it seems, arrived at the National Hotel only the night before he was arrested. He is, however, we understand, well known in this city, having brought a large quantity of groceries from Baltimore, and sold them at auction here during the last winter.

After full examination by the magistrate, the prisoner, being assisted by eminent counsel, was committed to jail for trial, he not being able to find the required bail for his appearance at Court.

After the prisoner was lodged in jail, a further examination of his trunk (left in his room at the hotel) took place on Monday morning. The officers discovered therein another parcel of blank counterfeit drafts (129 in number) of the Branch

of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery payable to order.

Only one of these drafts was filled in. It is made payable to the order of Nathaniel Green, (the prisoner's name is, we understand, Nathiel Green Noble,) and is drawn upon the Merchants' Bank, New York, for twenty-eight hundred dollars, and it is dated Montgomery, May 24, 1837.

We understand the prisoner is a married man, and has a wife living in Baltimore. He was conveyed to prison in a hack, by R. R. Burr, the officer, who deserves much credit for the means which he took to secure the prisoner.—NAT. INTELLIGENCER.

THE INFLUENCE OF MONEY.—When Philip, King of Macedon, was plotting the subjugation of Athens by the use of money, after the use of his arms had proved unavailing, a certain orator was called upon to address the people in opposition to Philip, but declined on the ground of his being too hoarse to speak, whereupon a person in the assembly alleged that his throat had been affected with Philip's money. We have seen something of the same kind in our country. Men who were once strenuous opponents of a National Bank and denounced it as strongly as the Athenian orator ever denounced the King of Macedon, have since become its warm and persevering advocates. A number of them could be named, among whom Mr. Webster stands pre-eminent. Whether or not they have been operated upon by the money of the Bank we leave our readers to judge and decide for themselves. If such be the case, the money of the Bank would seem to have had a more powerful effect than that of Philip; for the latter only prevented the Athenian orator from speaking against Philip, but that of the Bank has caused those who formerly denounced it, to be loud in their applause and support of it. Such is the effect which money will sometimes produce.

FREEMEN AWAKE!!—ARISE!!—GIVE NOT YOUR VOTES TO THE ENEMIES OF YOUR RIGHTS. They are—JOHN P. KENNEDY, the Apostate from your ranks—the hired Attorney of the Banks—the author of the resolutions recommending the stoppage of specie payments—who betrayed the interests of Baltimore, while a member of the Legislature—who sold her rights to the Canal from Havre-de-Grace, to the Philadelphians—who denounces Gold and Silver, and goes pledged to Nick Biddle, and his rag currency, as the only remedy!!!

CHARLES S. RIDGELY, who would deny the right of voting to a poor man—who had Hook turned out of office for voting his sentiments—who tried to get up an infamous GAG LAW to prevent the people from even talking about a change in the Government—who took away the Harbor fund, and taxed the people of Baltimore to pay the INDEMNITY—who voted to deprive the people of his own county, of their elected Sheriff—and, who is the mere echo of J. P. Kennedy, and a fit tool for the Bank Aristocracy!!!

These are the men you are called upon by every sentiment of respect for yourselves, and duty to your country—to oppose and DEFEAT. Let their DEFEAT be certain and overwhelming—and stand proudly upon your records as a warning to all future TRAITORS and TYRANTS.—BALT. REPER.

ORIGIN OF 'DUN'—The expression to DUN for a debt, is supposed to have arisen from the name of a famous Sheriff's officer in the reign of Henry VII, named Joseph Dun. This man was so very dexterous, that it was usual when any one refused to pay a debt, to say to the creditor, 'Why don't you DUN him?' that is to say why don't you send Dun to him?

James Knowles, of Point Judith, in the last war, lived in an exposed situation, near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun well charged by his side. One night there was a violent thunder-gust, which shook the house to its foundation. Husband, husband, screamed the wife, get up, the British have landed, or the day of judgment has come, and I don't know which. 'By gosh,' said Knowles, springing up and seizing his musket, 'I am ready for either!'

DEAD BODIES FOUND.—The Natches Courier of last Saturday, states that the bodies of 21 persons were picked up at the mouth of the Buffalo Creek, one mile and a half above Fort Adams, by some of the citizens of that place. There is no doubt but that they are a part of the large number that met their untimely and horrid end at that awful catastrophe, the burning of the Ben Sherrod. The clothes on some of the bodies were much burnt. In the number were two ladies, one of whom had a child, which a mother's fondness and a mother's despair had so encircled with her left arm, that even in death it remained pressed to that bosom where it could no longer find protection.

SPANISH GIRLS AT TREVENO.—Whenever I was on the piquet at the hill top, I used to pass the time in observing the movement of the peasant girls employed in carrying up hods of mortar to the redoubt. None were above 20 years of age, and several of them strikingly handsome, with fine olive carnation complexions and large sparkling eyes, shaded by long dark and penciled eyebrows. It certainly moved my heart to compassion to see them filling the hods with their delicate fingers, and toiling up the steep ascent with a slow but elastic

step. Nevertheless they appeared to work, and, aware of the fruitlessness of resistance, submitted to it with the greatest cheerfulness, ever and anon startling the mountain echoes with merry peals of merry laughter. Sometimes one would pause, and resting the head on her knee, and looking up with good-humored vexation says, "Mucha trabajo, pobrecita." (much work, poor little thing.) until disturbed by the clamorous demand of the Spanish sergeant for barro (mortar,) occasionally, after emptying their hods, two or three gathered together in a knot, gossiping with one another, or with the Spanish soldiers at work, and on the first approach of the sergeant, would start off to their duty with the speed of lightning, joking him on his severity as they passed. At sunset, when the bugle from town sounded a cessation of labor, the signal was hailed with wild shouts of delight, that mocked the clearness of the notes floating up the valley; and throwing aside their implements, they darted down the mountain side with screams of laughter, playing such joyous gambols by the way as were a pleasure to behold.—[Twelve Month in the British Legion.

From New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

The Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Bank, have resolved in their meeting of the 15th inst, to pay in specie the following notes.

\$5 00	\$10 00
28 00	50 00
And on the notes of \$100, \$50 in specie,	
do do 500, 100 do	
do do 1000, 200 do	

By the above it will be seen that one of the suspended banks is about to resume specie payments forthwith, and we congratulate the directors on the bold step they have taken, as it will further tend to reduce the waning premium on the metallic currency. Although this is the first regular announcement of resumption, it is not by any means the only instance of a bank paying gold and silver since the stoppage, as several of our monied institutions have been partially doing so within the last few days. Our readers may now expect within a short time to see the metallic medium at its proper value, for independent of the decline which it has experienced amongst ourselves, owing as well to the supply continually flowing in from abroad as to the facilities in the way of small buying and selling likely to accrue from the municipal issues, and the want of which indeed tended materially to enhance the value of coinage, in New York it is also looking down, by reason of the demand for exportation having in a great measure ceased. This lack of demand in the latter place is mainly attributed to the gigantic exertions of Biddle, who has been forwarding cotton to an immense amount to meet the engagement of the U. States Bank in Europe, thereby supporting the credit of the institution, whilst retaining the specie in the country. The power and ability displayed by this able financier in steering through the difficulties of latter times, must command for him the admiration even of inveterate opponents. There appears to be no doubt that he will resume specie payments immediately, which he may do with the utmost confidence, as there are very few, with the exception it may be of some of the agricultural population, who will ask to turn the paper of the U. S. Bank into gold or silver, unmeasurably more desirable than either of which, as it certainly is for business transactions.

We feel confident the same remarks will be found equally applicable to the Louisiana State Bank, as well as several other of our monied institutions, which only were induced to join in the suspension as a conservative measure to the whole community, at a time when a general panic was abroad, which needed some such decisive measure as a panacea to the disastrous consequences with which it was pregnant. On the same grounds did the banks of Baltimore and Philadelphia suspend, with the exception, as well as our recollection serves us, that in both the latter places they were induced to do so by a public call of the citizens, without any previously formed resolution of their own on the subject.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.

By the arrival of the brig Ringleader and schooner Levin Jones, yesterday from Tampico, which place they left on the 12th inst, we learn that since the defeat of Muctezuma, nothing of the slightest importance had occurred in that port. Every thing remained quiet till time of their departure, with every prospect of remaining so. The immense Conducta, so long spoken of, amounting to two millions of dollars, or something between two and three hundred mule loads of silver, a great part of which is destined for this port, was expected to arrive on the 14th, two days after the departure of the vessels. By the Ringleader and Levin Jones, no less a sum than one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars in specie have been received by different houses in this city, so that at length, there is every likelihood of all desires of the "silver," getting their fill of it. Of this immense amount of precious metal, one hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars came to the house of Lizardi.

It is little to be wondered at that the continued flowing in of such large amounts of the "desired," is at length beginning to bring it to its natural standard; and, consequently, the highest that we hear quoted just now, except by those imme-

diately interested in the price of the article, is ten per cent premium. We have heard of sales at a much lower one, all which go to prove that the day of panic is passed, and that the public mind is fast returning to that wholesome tone which will fit it for a calm and dispassionate examination of the really objectionable feature which may exist in our present monetary system—a task to which it was naturally incompetent while swayed by every alarming doctrine, broached either by those utterly incompetent to discuss so abstruse a subject, or by others who desired nothing better than to witness things at their very worst, though, perhaps, a mistaken notion that from hence might arise a wholesomer state of things. As an additional proof of the increasing stability of the public mind, we may mention the instance of a sale of household property a few days since in the Arcade Exchange, which brought at public auction a price amounting to within ten per cent of that which it sold at within twelve months since, when such investments were at a very high value. Yet another. As far as we can hear, the demand for specie at those banks paying it, is of a very minor character. The truth is, the Municipality issues, by rendering small buying and selling, a matter of no difficulty, are working most favorably.

PORT OF GALVESTON, (Texas.) } July 4th, 1837. }

Messrs. Thomas Tobly & Brother: GENTLEMEN:—The interest which you have ever taken in the prosperity of this country, and your exertions with many others to sustain her through the oppressive war, induces me to believe that, every circumstance, tending to promote the prosperity of our country, or in any way calculated to illustrate her advantage, will gratify you. I take pleasure in stating that, the recent voyages made from your city to this country by steamboats, proves beyond a doubt, that steam navigation is safe, and will be prosecuted with profit to the country and those who embark in it. The gale of wind on the evening of the 23d ult. was one of the most severe that occurs on this coast; the steamer Orleans, Brough master, though not intended for a sea boat, having entirely too much top, was out at sea during the storm, and rode through it without sustaining much injury. You can form some idea of the violence of the gale, when two anchors would not hold the boat without the assistance of a tremendous iron shaft, which was let down with a five inch cable of sixty fathoms, and which, after the storm, could not be raised in consequence of its weight, and was cut away; this event speaks much as to the entire success of steamboat navigation to this country, and shews too, that the Orleans was built when strength and durability were considered essential requisites in a steamboat.

The steamer Convey arrived here on the 2d inst. discharged part of her cargo, and is now on her way to the Brazos and Matagorda. These boats are too large to be profitable to their owners for the present business, but so soon as full freight can be had, proprietors will doubtless realize a great profit.

The entrance to this harbour is perfectly safe, twelve feet being found on the Bar, at common stages of the tide, and for some time past 13 or 14 feet. I believe the Orleans came over with the latter depth of water. The many wrecks that have occurred on this coast may be attributed to carelessness or ignorance, which the better arrangement of pilotage will correct. The many old vessels sent out here, have not a little contributed to the bad repute of our coast, and has kept the insurance high.

You will see by the papers, that the law regulating customs and duties on imports, is now going into operation in this country, to accomplish which, the rules and regulations of the Custom House in the United States, will be observed here, so far as they are applicable to our situation. The mode of entering vessels, the requisition of consignees in making their entries will be pretty much the same.

The little attention which has hitherto been paid to the business of commerce in this country, is putting the collectors to much trouble in the discharge of their duties, the numerous consignments which are at present made of the cargoes of small schooners to persons living some distance from the port of entry, creates more labor in the custom houses and greater inconvenience to consignees, than is experienced in discharging a packet ship at New Orleans from Liverpool.

It is hoped however, that this difficulty will be obviated, when it is known that the Custom house regulations are in force. Persons shipping only a small quantity of goods, would do well to consign them to some regular merchant in this country, unless the consignee himself is on board the vessel. Passengers will be required to make a baggage entry, and their baggage will be subject to examination—no article will be landed without a permit.

Shippers are requested to be particular in designating packages by numbers, which has been much neglected in shipping to Texas. At present we are in want of the necessary buildings for storerooms, at this place, which inconvenience will soon be remedied by the erection of a large ware and store house, now building for Messrs McKinnon and Williams, and which will be finished in a few weeks. Vessels can then discharge their cargoes with much less trouble and in shorter time, than is now done at Red Fish Bar, where they depend upon Lighters. Freight and passage will be no more from this place than from Red Fish bar, and the time is not